THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865. NO. 94

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, to constitute a square.

1 Square, 1 day,	$ 1 00
1 " 1 week,	3 50
1 " 2 "	6 00
1 " 3 "	8 00
1 " 1 month,	10 00
1 " 2 "	15 00
1 " 3 "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy-five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisemenst inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Instructions of the President to Governor Sharkey.

JACKSON, Mis., September 5.—Governor Sharkey publishes the following letter from the President:

"It is believed there can be organized in each county a force of citizen militia to preserve order and enforce the civil authorities of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw to a great extent the forces from the State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government.

"If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any move insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal Governments, General Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the arm of the Constitution, or the arm of the United States, and, as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the Government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom handed down to the people by the founder of the Republic. The people must be trusted with their government, and if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union. The main object of Major General Carl Schnrz's mission to the South was to aid as much as practicable in carrying out the policy adopted by the Government for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped such aid has been given. The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State government requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment of the intended interference.

ANDREW JOHNSON."

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.—One Sunday afternoon, a few weeks ago, a small bottle was picked up on the sands at Scarborough, on the coast of England, by a boy who saw it thrown on the beach by the waves. On being opened it was found to contain a slip of pink-colored note paper, slightly stained, on which was written in lead pencil, perfectly distinct and legible, the following sad report; "Ship Sir George Seymour foundered on Cape Cod, U. S. A., October 22d, 1864, bound from Bristol to New York. Cargo, iron and cloth. Lost 18, saved 22 in boats. We are half-starved. John Thomson, second mate. October 26th, 1864."—*Boston Post.*

ADMIRAL SEMMES.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Post*, under date of August 28, announces the arrival there of Admiral Raphael Semmes, who, "like all the prominent Confederates," took quiet and unostentatious lodgings.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and be utiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

☞ In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77 3m-pd

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of settlement of contracts and collections will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m.

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for bar.

Real Estate Agency.

Will also give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865. tf-76

BOUGHTON WHEAT

FARMERS desiring this wheat for seed will apply at once, or leave the money and sacks with Messrs. Crawford and Laurens, where a sample can be seen. Price $4 per bushel.

JOHN WASHINGTON

Salisbury, Aug. 18. 2wd-73-2tw-1

Charlotte Democrat two insertions, and send bill to this Office.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL GOING WEST		ACCOMODATION.	
Leave Raleigh	7.40 p. m	Leave Raleigh	6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro	12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6 45 "	" Salisbury	5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte	7.00. "

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte	5 25 a m
" Salisbury	6.25 "	" Salisbury	9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro	1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh	7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 p m stopping at Shops over night.

The Mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES.
Eeng. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantua making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,

Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-tf.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

THE WEEKLY BANNER.

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPAR!

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR AND

PUBLISHER.

A JOURNAL OF THE *LATEST NEWS*, Politics, Literature, Markets, Revenue and other Reports.

The Great Paper of Middle North Carolina,

Will be published on Monday of every week.

The BANNER will contain more reading matter than any other Paper in the State, and shall be thoroughly devoted to the interest of our whole people. We desire to circulate it extensively in Western North Carolina, and would earnestly request our friends to aid us in procuring subscribers.

TERMS—Single copy one year, - $3,00
Six Months, - - - - - - - 2,00
One Month, - - - - - - - - 50

Payments in *advance*. Address

J. J. STEWART,
Banner Office,
Salisbury, N. C.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammar also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

Aug. 10th 6.5—3mo

LATE PAPERS.

THOSE wishing late New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Northern papers, will find them at Mr. P. H. MONTAGUE'S.

Quartermaster's Office,
Main Street.

tf86

DR. R. P. BESSENT,

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

Seed Wheat!

Mediterranean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Apply to RANSOM JACOBS, at Chambers' plantation on the Yadkin River. d1w88—w2t4

Carriage and Harness For Sale.

I HAVE a superior Family Carriage and Harness for sale.

Apply to JOHN WASHINGTON, or

DR M. WHITEHEAD

Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1865.—d2wpd77

Stolen---$30 Reward!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, ONE MILE Southwest of China Grove, Rowan county, on the night of the 24th Aug., a heavy built bay horse with a star in the forehead and all white feet. He is about six years old, and well broken in harness.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse at my house, or for information enabling me to recover him.

J. W. ABERNATHY.

Sept. 5, 1865. 1wdp-87

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 13, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

FOR THE CONVENTION.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN,
HAM. C. JONES, JR.

Election 21st. September.

Candidates for the Convention.

Shortly after the appearance of the Governor's Proclamation calling a Convention and authorizing the election of members thereto, there were so many aspirants and so many names suggested, as worthy claimants upon the people for the high office of trust and responsibility, it was supposed, that not less than half a dozen gentlemen of eminent ability and unquestionable patriotism would be out in advocacy of their peculiar fitness and just claims to consideration; but we are gratified to be able to congratulate the people of Rowan upon being spared the intolerable harrangues of so many boores. The day of election is fast approaching, and it is scarcely probable that we shall be called upon to announce the name of any new Donquixote, between this and the election. In this case, it is the duty of the people to look well to their interest in deciding upon the character and respective merits of those gentlemen whose names have already been published. We refer to Hon. N. Boyden, H. C. Jones, jr., and Dr. I. W. Jones. These are the most prominent candidates, and the contest will be between them, or rather between the two last gentlemen, for Hon. N. Boyden's election is sure with or without opposition. Then which shall it be? H. C. Jones, jr., is our preference; but, of course, we have no disposition to deny rights to others that we claim for ourselves.

We believe Ham. C. Jones eminently qualified to represent us in the State Convention. His fair, open, manly course in the past, his unquestionable patriotism, his legal abilities and his attachment to the people of Rowan render his election very desirable and commend him to our favorable consideration. He has never proved recreant to any trust reposed in him. Whether acting in a public or private capacity, he has ever shown himself to be a faithful high-toned, honorable gentleman. He stands before the public without spot or blemish—Even his enemies are compelled to acknowledge the truth of what we say: but while they are compelled to admit his fitness and capacity to serve the people, they are laboring clandestinely to defeat him upon the ground that he was a Lt. Col. in the Confederate army, and because he was a faithful and gallant soldier. We admit all this: We know that he was a brave and true soldier; but who made *him a soldier? For whom* was he acting while serving in that capacity? Did not the very men who are now operating against him, have something to do with his going to the army? Were not many of them, before he went, making speeches and calling upon the young men to go to the front? Who was it, we heard say in a speech in 1861, "Now is the time for action—there is no time for talking, young men buckle on your armor—your country calls you—we must have war—war to the knife and the knife to the hilt."

The New York Herald, a paper we doubt not these quasi patriots will consider good authority as well as capable of giving good advice, urges the Southern people to elect soldiers to fill all their offices of trust and honor.

But suppose Mr. Jones was a soldier from his own choice, has he not been pardoned by the amnesty proclamation of the President in common with the great majority of the Southern people? It is now his duty, as it is every Southern man's, to forget the past, return to his allegiance to the Union, and labor to restore harmony and peace to the country. This he will do, and this is all that is expected of any one.

COTTON KING.

Cotton with peace, has resumed his sway as king and at a note of his fleecy locks, gold comes into the coffers of the impoverished South. In several parts of South America careful experiments have been made in cotton raising. Peru and Quatamala it was thought would especially add to the world's source of supplies. About 1,100 acres were planted in the Fegee Islands, in 1864 and the yield was large. At Jaffe and Bombay, also, cotton has been planted, but all combined they could not supply the demand, nor prevent the Southern staple from still finding a ready market. On the streets of Salisbury daily can be seen the packing and transportation of cotton; Gold and Greenbacks come in exchange and cotton once again is king.

The Richmond *Times*, says:

"The militia difficulty in Mississippi," we are most happy to say, no longer threatens to retard the work of reconstruction in that State. Governor Sharkey having ordered the re-organization of the State militia for the suppression of organized bands of robbers, his orders were countermanded by the Federal General in command in that State, and the endorsation of that officers course by Mr. Secretary Stanton, led many to believe that the action of Governor Sharkey had not met the approval of President Johnson. The extract from a letter of President Johnson, which we publish elewere, settles the whole question, and will be hailed with joy by the people of the South. He favors the re-organization of the militia, the withdrawal, to a great extent, of the forces of the United States, *and* "wishes the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal governments." He says most emphatically, "*The people must be trusted with their government, and if trusted, my opinion is they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.*" These are noble words, and sounds the death knell of Radical misrule, usurpation and oppression. The President says, moreover, that he "requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties as prescribed in his proclamation, *and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way* of the consummation of the object of his appointment." The letter merits careful perusal and proves that the President is worthy of our confidence and most cordial support.

ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE ALFRED'S COOK AT BONN.—A statement has recently been made that the cook employed by Prince Alfred during his royal highness' residence at Bonn had been assassinated in the streets of that town by a Prussian Count. A correspondent of the *Europe*, published at Frankfort says: "The name of the deceased was Ott, and he was passing with some friends through the street near the university when they were met by a party of young men, one of them in military uniform, and the other students, who blocked the way. Ott and his companions civilly asked to be allowed to pass, but the young men not only continued to bar the passage, but assailed them with blows. The students were armed with sticks loaded with lead, and the soldier lifted his sword and struck Ott twice on the head with it. Ott had not even a cane in his hand, and was utterly defenceless. He was taken to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then able to go home; but he died next day as is supposed from tetanus. The assassin is Count von Eulenberg, son of the Home Minister of Prussia. He is twenty years of age, and a volunteer for a year in Hussars. When he learned that Ott was dead he fled to Berlin. The inhabitants of Bonn demanded the law should take its course regardless of the rank of the offender, and indicated their feelings by giving poor Ott an imposing public funeral. There was a long procession on foot, and a number of the wealthier citizens sent their carriages."

Galignani.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hiram Oliver and John Westry were executed by the military authorities at Columbus, Ohio, on the 6th inst. for the murder of J. B. Cook, assistant provost marshal of the seventeenth district. The murder was committed some time ago.

A Washington letter says: An extensive boarding house, very centrally located has among its guests a mess of ladies engaged in the Treasury building. A colored female having recently received a position in the same department, applied to the proprietress for board, which was obtained. The white guests having no other mode of manifesting a distaste for such social progress, gave to the new boarder room enough at the table to accommodate several persons.

Over five hundred persons have had their property libelled for confiscation in Virginia.

Kate Howard, alias Mrs. Trelawney, who, it was understood, was an especial favorite of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, died in the latter part of last month, in the vicinity of Versails, France.

Shreveport was not burned as reported a few day since.

In East Tennessee the harvest is abundant.—The middle portion of the State and northern Alabama suffered much from drouth.

General Marmaduke, known as a prominent officer in the late rebellion, is the first one to avail himself of the privilege to go abroad and remain without the United States during the pleasure of the government, and has received a passport accordingly. General Beauregard has also applied for a passport under the same official order of the Department of State, through the medium of a sympathizing lady friend from Alabama.

A number of old and distinguished Texians have forwarded a petition in behalf of Jeff. Davis.

Col. Orlando H. Moore is in Washington. He is well known to the citizens of Salisbury as commander of one of the first brigades that was here. He has resumed his position as Captain 15th U. S. I.

A military court is in session at St. Louis to try the steamboat burners who set fire to the steamboats there in 1864.

Gen. Custis Lee has been appointed Profesor in the Virginia Military Institute, to fill the chair formerly occupied by Gen Jackson.

The freedmen in Buckingham county, Va. have broken their contract with the farmers, and "struck" for higher wages.

The death sentence in the case of William R. Redmon, of the 10th Iowa regiment, tried for desertion and robbery, has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Concord Penitentiary.

It is stated that the President declines to release Mr. Mallory, ex-Secretary of the Confederate navy *but gives his family permission* to visit him.

There are thirty-four American steamers representing 29,107 tons, employed in the coasting and river service of China.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has resolved to invite Mr. John Bright, of England, to visit New York.

Rev. J. V. Schofield, a Baptist clergyman of St. Louis, and who is a brother of Gen Schofield, took the test oath required by the new constitution, but appended the following protest: "I protest against this oath as an intringement upon religious liberty, and as not demanded by the exigences of the times."

Isaac Williams, formerly the occupant of the Booker estate, situated on Back river, Norfolk Co., Va., has been sentenced by a court martial to undergo an imprisonment of three years, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, for violating his oath of allegiance to the United States.

One George Washington LaFayette Meade announces in a Norfolk paper that, if Jefferson Davis is not punished, he Meade will take the life of the said Davis. This Meade is a Connecticut fellow, and the last that was seen of him in that State, according to The Bridgport Farmer, he was running through the streets of that city, pursued by a woman who was belaboring his head and shoulders with a tin dipper. The people of Norfolk should be on their guard against this terrible fellow.

General Marmaduke, while on his way from Fort Warren to this city, stopped at New Haven for an hour or two, says the Register, of that city, in order to consign to the proper hands the ring of a deceased Federal office from that place, thus religiously fulfilling a pledge he had given to a dying man, amid the very smoke and tumult of battle.

A recent incendiary fire at Selma, Alabama, destroyed three hundred bales of cotton.

Gen. Asboth, commanding the district of West Florida, has issued an order giving paroled rebel soldiers distinctly to understand that their paroles do not give them immunity to violate the laws of Congress or the regulations of the Presidential proclamations in regard to slavery. A very foolish paroled fellow would think otherwise.

Gen. Canby has forbidden the mayor of New Orleans to interfere in the sale, lease or disposal of the wharves of that city, claiming them as captured property of the national government.

A grand charity ball for the benefit of both Union and rebel disabled soldiers is to take place in New Orleans on the night of the 16 inst.

By the explosion on the 30th ult. of one of the boilers of the steamer Reindeer, from New Orleans for Mobile, when forty miles below the former city, four lives were sacrificed and about thirty persons were severely scalded.

The accounts of the civil war in Peru appear extremely favorable for the revolutionists. Their fleet had entered the harbor of Callon, and they were awaiting a reply from President Pezet to their demand for its surrender before commencing an attack on the town. The republic of Chile continued tranquil. Ex-President Barrios, of San Salvador, was being tried in that country by a court martial, and it was supposed that he would be shot for his alleged implication in the late attempt at revolution there.

The Attorney General has decided that ex-rebel officers not having forfeited their citizenship by joining in the rebellion can engage in any pursuit or occupation open to other citizens.

A Change of Quarters for Jefferson Davis.

Special Correspondence of the Enquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7, 1865.

A Mysterious Reconnoissance.

At noon yesterday, regardless of the blazing weather, Major General Miles and Dr. John J. Craven were seen reconnoitering the various buildings within the walls of the Fortress. They visited the Tuileries, and shook their sage heads gravely and dissatisfactorily. Other buildings were visited, and with the same apparent dissatisfaction. As a last resort they hied them to Carrol Hall. Madily they traversed the halls and corridors of the first floor; the General shook his head in serious disapprobation, and the doctor nodded a grave negative; he ascended the stairs, the faint sea breeze stirred thro' the halls, the General smiled, the doctor's grave countenance brightened, the General gave a contentious decision, the doctor approved with graceful gestures and cleaving of the air with his cane. In the southeast room of the second story of Carrol Hall the reconnoissance ended. The General returned to his mansion, the learned doctor to his vine-clad cottage.

Results.

One hour after this reconnoitring there came into Carrol Hall a company of brawny mechanics, under the charge of an engineer officer.—They proceeded to the southeast room of the second floor and at once commenced plying saw and hatchet, hammer and file. The door was strengthened and the window secured, at least the mechanics prepared to do these things and are doing them at this writing, but all will be in readiness this afternoon, and the pleasant southeast room of the second story of Carrol Hall will be in readiness for its new occupant this evening.

The New Occupant

Of this room is Jefferson Davis. Yes, Jeff is to live in a casement no longer, but is to have a light and airy room, twenty feet square, with one large window, looking out on the promenade ground of the Fort. This change in the quarters of the arch traitor is being made after mature deliberation. It has been a subject of correspondence between Major General Miles and the War Department for several days.—With the intense sultry weather of September the casemate in which Davis has been hitherto confined has become very damp, the condensed vapor trickling from wall and ceiling. In this condition the casemate certainly became "damp and unhealthy." General Miles and Dr. Craven at once laid the state of the case before the War Department, and received prompt permission to confine the arch traitor in healthy and comfortable quarters. One of the most comfortable rooms in the Fortress has been chosen.

How Jeff. will be Inducted into his new Quarters.

As yet Davis knows nothing of the pleasant change of prisons in store for him. Whilst taking his walk this afternoon on the parapets and along the shaded gravel walks of the fortress, the furniture of the casemate lately occupied by him will be removed to the room assigned to his future use, in Carrol Hall, and at the conclusion of his diurnal walk this P. M. Jefferson will be conducted to the second story of Carrol Hall, southeast room.

Carrol Hall

Is an oblong brick building, of two stories and an attic in height. It is painted a bright yellow. Its peaked roof and tall chimneys are visible above the ramparts of the Fort, and the intensely curious may now see without a pass or military permit, the roof under which Jeff. Davis is held in duress.

The Hall was built with the Fortress, as a residence for officers of the garrison. Nearly every one of the officers the Regular army before the rebellion, have at one or another time resided under the roof of Carrol Hall. Grant once lived there; then he was a Lieutenant of Artillery. So did Tecumseh Sherman, when he was a Captain of Infantry; Dave Hunter and Stoneman, and the renegades Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnson. All have spent many hours under the roof of Carrol Hall.

Its Capacity.

Carrol Hall is a roomy building. On the first floor are fourteen rooms, with a large kitchen and office. These rooms are all large and comfortable, and are used as parlors and bed rooms by the officers of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery. On the second floor are twelve rooms,

with a library and officers' dining room. On this floor Davis is now confined. The third floor is divided into thirteen rooms, with a servants' dining room. The building is north of the sallyport, and quite near the southern rampart.

The Guards.

Carrol Hall will now be circumvallated with guards. Bayonets will gleam on its staircases, and sentries will tramp through its corridors. The southeast room on the second floor will be ever under guard.

LOCAL.

FUNERAL.

We are requested to state that the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Hester will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Boyden House. Friends of the family and citizens are invited to attend.

An Improvement.

We understand that the city authorities have discontinued asking of the citizens, as their turn for police duty comes, the obnoxious oath which has turned each man for the time being, into that most detestable character of all, a spy and an informer. We hope that such a system of espionage as they have attempted to inaugurate will never be fastened upon us, because it will destroy all confidence among the people, plant distrust in every breast, and make the words of friendship, even as deadly as the Upas tree.

Taking the Oath.

We were in the office of Sprague and Brother's, day before yesterday, and witnessed the taking of the oath by several of our young men. They were as most all of the youth of Rowan are, for Hon. Nat. Boyden and Ham. C. Jones, jr.

The New Store.

The New Store of Messrs. Owen and Sofield, at Henderson and Enniss' old corner, is daily filled with customers who are attracted by the fine and general variety of goods of all kinds to be found there.

For the "Banner."

To Dr. I. W. JONES.

Dr. I. W. Jones:

Sir—Reading your proclamation; a task which I must acknowledge was fatiguing; I see that you lay claim to unfaltering devotion to the Union. I had understood otherwise, and for the satisfaction of myself and to have some proof of your consistency, I would ask you the following questions:

Did you or did you not apply for a commission in the Confederate or State Government at any time during the war?

Did you or did you not apply for a commission as Surgeon?

Failing in that, did you or did you not apply for the position of Captain with leave to raise a company, stating that all you wanted was to serve your country or State in some capacity or other in the hour of need?

Were you or were you not a Surgeon of a Militia regiment and in service after the war had broken out?

Answers to these questions will relieve our minds from the effect of information from a great many that the above questions must be answered affirmatively! Such is the impression at least on the minds of most of our citizens. Yours, &c,

ROWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 12th, 1865.

Nomination Accepted.—Gen. Davis, late an officer in the army, on accepting the nomination of the democratic party of Pennsylvania for the office of Auditor General, denounces the doctrine of secession and endorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy. He adds:

I am opposed to negro suffrage, as every white man should be. Nature has erected a barrier against the two races enjoying equal political rights in the same community where they approximate in numbers as in the Southern States. San Domingo is a good case in point to prove the incompatibility of the two races exercing equal political privileges in harmony. There has been almost perpetual warfare between the negroes and mulottoes since the island has been in their possession; which has been only a struggle for the ruling influence between the pure African and the mixed blood. If this people, of the same race, but of a different caste, cannot govern a small island in peace, what are we to suppose would be the condition of things when the negro comes into competion with the pure Caucasian in the struggle for empire in the South? The founders of our Government intended that the white should be the governing race in this country, and will be a calamitous day for both people when the black man is given the political franchise and entitled to hold office

The Late Balloon Ascent.

The enterprising party who started on Monday on their aerial excursion returned safe to the earth on the same night. On starting at forty-seven minutes past four on Monday—an account of which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*—the earth disappeared from their view almost as quickly as they did from that of the spectators. About half a mile up lay a stratum of fleecy clouds, into which the balloon quickly passed. Here the occupants of the balloon were in a state of comparative darkness; but only for a few moments, as, soaring high above them, they came into a clearer and brighter atmosphere, which offorded a better medium for the passage of the sun's rays. Here the balloon expanded to its full dimensions, owing to the rarity of the air, and they soared up about a mile and a half further, in a northeasterly direction. Having attained this elevation, they came in with a current which carried the balloon due east, over the Sound, and thence in a southwesterly course almost over the city. Although the earth was shut out from their view by the clouds, the din of the city reached their ears, and they were able to hear the paddling of the steamers on the rivers and the cries of the sailors in the harbor with remarkable distinctness. The next direction of the balloon was a northwesterly one, bringing the voyagers over the North river where the noise of the ferry-boats was clearly heard by them. At this time the party had been up about an hour; and as Professor Lowe was anxious to effect a landing before dark he let out a small quantity of gas, and the balloon descended through the layer of clouds, thereby enabling them to perceive that they were over some river.—The people below gathered in large numbers to witness the decent. Professor Lowe having discovered on hailing the landsmen that they were over Hacken sack creek, he allowed the balloon to drift towards a meadow, where, amid loud cheering, the grappling irons were thrown out, and the party landed—*New York Herald of the 6th.*

The New Constitution of Mississippi.

The following has been addressed by the Provisional Governor of Mississippi to the Secretary of State:

Executive Office, Jackson,
Mississippi, Aug. 28, 1865.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y. of State:

Sir—I have the honor to lay before you a copy of the constitution of Mississippi as amended, together with copies of the several ordinances adopted, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Respectfully your obt. servant,
W. L. SHARKEY.
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

To which the Secretary of State has replied:—

To His Excellency Wm. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson:—

Sir—Your letter of the 28th ult., accompanied by a copy of the amended constitution of Mississippi, as adopted by the recent convention of the State, has been received and will engage the early attention of the President. I have the honor to be your Excellency, obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

An extraordinary match of carrier pigeons has recently taken plach at Brussels. Not less than five hundred and thirty-eight of these winged messengers, which had been sent to Toulouse for the purpose, were released there one morning to contend for the prizes, amounting in number to eighty-two.—The first pigeon arrived in Brussels in fourteen hours. The distance is three hundred leagues, and it must have flown at the speed of twenty-two leagues an hour.

Several leading Northern newspapers, heretofore remarkable for their bitter and unrelenting hostility to the South, as well as for their earnest advocacy of all the most objectionable measures of the Radical party, have recently solicited the patronage of the very section which they have been industriously traducing for years. Grown weary of the green and fertile pastures of the North, and longing, no doubt, for change of diet, they have turned their eyes towards the barren fields, and dilapidated towns and cities of the South.—*Rich. Times.*

Wm. P. Johnson, of Brazoria County, Texas, has recently been in Washington on a visit to his brother, the President of the United States whom he had previously seen only once, at their mother's death bed, since 1839. William is four years older than the President, being sixty-five years of age, is a carpenter by trde.

Stop the Thieves!

I LOST last week thirty or thirty-five bushels of wheat taken from my granary by means of a false key. I will give TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the apprehension of the thieves and information that will enable me to obtain the wheat.

3td94pd J. P. WISEMAN.

FOR THE CONVENTION.

MANY citizens impressed with the fitness of Hon. N. Boyden and Paul A. Sifford for seats in the State Convention, to assemble on the 3d of October next, respectfully propose their names to the support of their fellow citizens of the County of Rowan.

Aug. 28th 1865—dte81

SPECIFIC TAX.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith

THOMAS McFEELY, Clk.

Sept. 11, 1865. 4td93

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District in divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsythe, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do Catawba Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. McDowell, Burke and Mitchell; 9th do Yancy, Mason, Buncomb, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do. Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ... of ..... County of ..... and State of ..... do solemnly ..... that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ..... that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God

..... subscribed before me, }
this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1864. }

All applications must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or occupation in this district must first obtain a license therefor as provided by law.

Especial attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive, of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licences can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

d1f93

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of
LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

Having Jewelry and other articles of use wear and ornament.

I have also on hand a choice variety of
Dry Goods,
Domestics,
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, &c., &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

ALSO

VAN HAAGEN & McREONE'S ORIENTAL DETERRIVE SOAP FOR SALE.

Warranted not to rot the clothes being free from Sal-Soda or other injurious alkalies.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8, 1865. tf-63

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents' Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63-

A GREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. dlm 88—wlm4pd

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE.
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DR. JOHN F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

(OLD COUNTY WHARF.)
NEW BERNE, N. C.,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

STRICT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL CONSIGNMENTS,
— AND —
Goods forwarded promptly by Messengers.

Statesville American and Charlotte Democrat copy one month and send bill to this office. 1md85

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS,
Bonnet Silks and Satins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.
No. 237 and Lots of 239 Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pdtmd—87

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accomodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1865. 2 wd2w

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation there to, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office. Justices of the peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Ooath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Ooath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 20th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Goverhor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

SAWED LUMBER.

WE are now prepared to furnish any amount of PINE LUMBER, at the shortest notice. Our mill is in fine order and making beautiful lumber. We are situated on the Western N. C. Railroad, about 15 miles below Morganton, and can ship to any point to suit the purchaser.

LINDSEY & BARTON.
Morganton, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865—1mod82

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.
dtf81

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash*.

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER.
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-65

Books.—A fine lot of SCHOOL BOOKS just received by Messrs McNeely & Co., consisting of Comstock's Chemistry, Well's Philosophy, Willards U. S. history, Abercromby's intellectual Philosophy, Scott's Manual of History of the U. S., Our Own School Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar, Practical Lessons in English by Bullion, McGuffy's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Standard Second Reader, Goodrich's 3d Reader, North Carolina Readers No. 2 & 3 Town's Grammar school reader, Blair's Lectures, McNally's Geography and Atlas, Davis' practical Arithmetic, National Primer, National 1st Reader, Webster's Spelling Book, together with a lot of Stationery, Ink-stands, Cap, letter and note paper, Envelopes, &c.

pd1mod82 McNEELY & CO.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf